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FIRST RECORD OF THE NORTHERN GIANT PETREL *MACRONECTES*
HALLI FOR BRAZILIAN WATERS

The Northern Giant Petrel *Macronectes halli* is found in the southern seas, from 55 to 25°S, commonly north of the Antarctic Convergence, but occasionally reaching 15°S in cold water zones (Harrison 1987). In eastern South America the species now breeds in South Georgia, being found along the coast up to Uruguay (Harrison 1985, Sick 1993). Specimens of *Macronectes* positively identified in Brazilian waters have all been found to belong to the sibling species *M. giganteus*, which is fairly commonly recorded during the winter (from July to late September) from Rio Grande do Sul to Rio de Janeiro (Belton 1984, Vooren & Fernandes 1989, Moraes & Krull 1993, Sick 1993, Olmos *et al.* 1995), with a summer record from São Paulo (Olmos *et al.* 1995).

On 27 September 1994 an immature bird, with plumage agreeing with the second stage juvenile of Harrison (1985), was found dead on the beach at Ilha Comprida (c. 24°50'S, 47°45'W), southern coast of São Paulo state. The bird was very fresh, but had already been attacked by Turkey Vultures *Cathartes aura*, which had removed all viscera and most muscle. Measures of the fresh bird were: bill 105, wing 510, tail 157 and tarsus 105 mm. The rosy bill showed the diagnostic reddish point in both maxillae. The prepared skin is now at the Museu de Zoologia of the Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP).

During the previous two days of the finding, strong winds from southeast blew along the entire state coast, bringing many dead and dying seabirds and cetaceans. Along the 70 km-long beach of Ilha Comprida we also found five Manx Shearwaters *Puffinus puffinus*, eight Brown Boobies *Sula leucogaster*, one Yellow-nosed Albatross *Diomedea chlororhynchus*, three White-chinned Petrels *Procellaria aequinoctialis*, one (live) South Polar Skua *Catharacta maccormicki* and one (live) Pomarine Skua *Stercorarius pomarinus*. A Rough-toothed Dolphin *Steno bredanensis* had also stranded. The impact of such strong winds on seabirds in southeastern Brazil has been discussed by Olmos *et al.* (1995).

Compared to *Macronectes giganteus*, *M. halli* is considered to be more sedentary (Harrison 1983), which may account for its rareness in Brazilian waters. Nevertheless observation cruises off the Brazilian coast have been too few to make safe assessments about the status of Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic migrants there.

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FIRST RECORD OF GIANT SNIPE *GALLINAGO UNdulata* FOR BOLIVIA

The Giant Snipe *Gallinago undulata* is known from scattered localities in open marshy areas and savanna in lowland South America, primarily at subtropical latitudes, north and south of the Amazon Basin. Although recorded from Brazil and Paraguay, no definite record existed previously for adjacent Bolivia (Remsen & Traylor 1989, *contra* Olog 1968, Meyer de Schauensee 1970).

I tape-recorded the nocturnal display calls of *Gallinago undulata* on 6 April 1993 at Flor d'Oro, Parque Nacional Noel Kempff Mercado, department of Santa Cruz, Bolivia, coordinates 13°32'S, 61°00'W, elevation about 200 m. Flor d'Oro is on the western bank of the Río Iténez (called the Río Guaporé in Brazil), which forms the border with Brazil. The bird displayed at 21.00 hrs, about 2 hours after dusk; it was calling from the direction of savanna habitat, similar to that depicted and described in Haverschmidt (1974). The Flor d'Oro savanna is also on sandy soil, completely covered with grass, and dotted with shrubs and short trees. It also has low-lying areas with ankle-deep water, at least in March and April (the end of the rainy season). As in the locality described by Haverschmidt, the South American Snipe *Gallinago*